ASOSKOVA, S.M., dotsent; LOYKO, I.O., dotsent

Professor Pavel Nikolaevich Napalkov; on his 60th birthday.
Vest.khir. no.7:140-141 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(NAPALKOV, PAVEL NIKOLAEVICH, 1900-)

LOYKO, I.O., dotsent; PAN'KINA, I.F., kand.med.nauk

Actinomycosis of the organs of the urinary system. Urol. i nefr. no.2:61-62 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof.G.S.Grebenshchikov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

LOYKO, K.M.

I.IA.Franko on the concept of the beautiful. Nauk.zap. Kiev.un. 15 no.8:37-46 '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Franko, Ivan, 1856-1916) (Aesthetics)

LOYKO, L.M.

Expanding belt conveyer. Stroi.mat. 9 no.9:31 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ЦУКО, М.К.

Efficient utilization of raw products and materials is an important source for the increase of labor productivity. Khar. prom. no.1:73-76 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

LOYKO, N.V.

S-isomorphisms of mixed Abelian groups of rank r = 1. Sib. mat. zhur. 6 no.5:1053-1067 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

LOYKO, N.V.

S-isomorphism of Abelian groups without torsion. Mat. zap. Ural. mat. ob-va UrGu 3 no.1:67-71 '61.
(MIRA 19:1)

LOYKO, P. G.

Peat

Peat fertilizers have great possibilities for increasing yield. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 2, 1953.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

1. LOYKO, P. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Stock and Stockbreeding

7. Wide use of peat for bedding livestock on collective farms of Bobruysk Province, Sots. zhiv., 15, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

LOYKO, P. G.

Preparation and use of peat fertilizers Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1954. 110 p.

USSR / Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers. J-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958, No. 72713

Author : Loyko, P. G.
Inst : Not given
Title : Use of Turf in Fertilizers

Orig Pub : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1958, No 1, 29-33

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

KARAKIN, F.F.; RODICHEV, A.F.; PUTIY, G.P.; BASOV, A.P.; PYATAKOV, L.V.; RAUTSEP, A.P. [Rautsepp, A.]; BLAGONRAVOV, S.I.; GRECHIKHO, A.M.; DRUZHININ, N.N.; SHUKHMAN, D.I.; BAUSIN, A.F.; LOYKO, P.G.; CHERNAKOV, B.A.; SHORNIKOV, F.M.; SOPIN, P.F.

Remarks of the members of the Conference. Torf. prom. 37 no.5: 22-28 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ivanovskiy gosudarstvennyy torfotrest (for Karakin). 2. Sverdlovskiy torfotrest (for Rodichev). 3. Gosplan USSR (for Putiy). 4. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy trest torfyanoy promyshlennosti (for Basov). 5. Moskovskiy oblastnoy sovnarkhoz (for Pyatakov). 6. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Estonskoy SSR (for Rautsep). 7. Gor'kovskiy sovnarkhoz (for Blagonravov). 8. Belorusskiy sovnarkhoz (for Grechikho, Shukhman). 9. Yaroslavskiy sovnarkhoz (for Druzhinin). 10. Bobruyskaya mashinno-melioirativnaya stantsiya (for Loyko). 11. Gipromestprom Gosplana RSFSR (for Chernakov). 12. Mezhkolkhoznoye torfopredpriyatiye "Volosovskoye" Leningradskoy oblasti (for Shornikov). 13. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy promyshlennosti (for Sopin). (Peat industry)

LOYKO, P.S.

Transfer of a plant to operations on natural gas. Ogneupory 25 no.5:213-214 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Shchekinskiy shamotnyy zavod.
(Refractory materials) (Gas, Natural)

Loyko, R. M.

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System 3-3
Peripheral Nervous System

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 88403

Author : Loyko, R. M.

Inst : Minsk Medical Institute

Title : The Connection of the Cervical Nerves with the Marginal Sympathetic Trunk

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Minsky med. in-t, 1957, 20, 340-354

Abstract: It was demonstrated on 12 cadavers of newborn children of both sexes, that connecting branches between C_3 and C_4 with the cervical part of the marginal sympathetic trunk (MST) is affected by a nervous plexus of the ascending cervical artery (PACA), consisting of branches 0.025-0.4 mm thick.

Card 1/2

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 88403

Abstract: Its larger branches are connected with the middle, and occasionally with the lower, cervical sympathetic ganglion. The thinner branches of the PACA are connected through the plexus of the thyro-cervical trunk with the lower segments of the marginal sympathetic trunk; in some cases, the PACA is connected with the cranial segments of MST. Branches of C5 may participate in the formation of PACA. Thick myelinized fibres of spinal origin were demonstrated in the branches of PACA. They derive from C_3C_4 and occasionally C_5, and are present basically in the thicker branches of PACA, passing through it into the caudal segments of the MST.

LOYKO, R.M., Cand Med Sci --(diss) "The Structure of the links of the cervical plexus with the bordering sympathetic trunk in humans" Minsk, 1958. 11 pp (Minsk State Med Inst). 230 copies. (KL, 38-58, 108).

LOYKO, R.M.

Connections of the cervical truncus sympathicus with the spinal cord in human embryogenesis. Vop. morf. perif. nerv. sist. no.5: 43-51 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(SPINAL CORD) (EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC)

REZNIKOV, I.G.; KONONOVA, T.V.; KOBZEVA, L.A.; LOYKO, V.A.

Obtaining fatty acid esters in the manufacture of alkylol amides.
Trudy NIISZHIMSa no.3:15-19 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

LOYKO, V.I.

Dynamics of certain metabolic factors and mediators in the blood in peptic ulcer following surgery (partial vagotomy, combined sleep therapy, and nerve blocks). Trudy LSGMI 20:247-262 '54. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, zav. klinikoy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. I.Ya.Razdol'skiy i Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy zavoda im. Frunze, glavnyy vrach bol'nitsy V.V. Ashkov, zav. otdeleniyem - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. A.Yu.Sozon-Yaroshevich.

(PEPTIC ULCER, therapy,
vagotomy, sleep ther. & nerve blocks, eff. on blood sugar)
(SLEEP, therapeutic use,
peptic ulcer, eff. on blood sugar)
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases,
nerve block in peptic ulcer, eff. on blood sugar)
(BLOOD SUGAR, in various diseases,
nerve block in peptic ulcer, eff. on blood sugar)
(BLOOD SUGAR, in various diseases,
peptic ulcer, eff. of nerve block, sleep therapy & vagotomy)

LOYKO, V.I.

Change in the vitamin B_{12} level in the blood in epidemic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis. Trudy LSGMI no.69:62-72 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.M.Ryss).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (LIVER--CIRRHOSIS) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

NEKRASHEVICH, I.G.; LOYKO, V.I.; TISHKEVICH, M.I.

Use of semiconductor valve elements to measure the intensity of X-ray radiation. Sbor. nauch. trud. Fiz.-tekh.inst. AN BSSR no.7:107-113 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Semiconductors) (X rays)

PRONIV, D.I., dotsent; LOYKO, Ya.A.

Use of cortisone in some diseases of the nervous system. Vrach. delo no.11:67-72 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. D.I. Panchenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES) (CORTISONE)

LOYKO, Ye.A.

Cortisone in the compound treatment of patients with cerebral arachnoiditis and arachnoencephalitis. Vrach. delo no.10:124-126 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa.

LOYKO, Yu. M.

"The Application of Roentgen Ray Analysis in the Study of Plastic Deformation During the Pressure Working of Metals." Cand Tech Sci, Belorussian Polytechnic Institute imeni I. V. Stalin, 25 Dec 54. (SB, 14 Dec 54)

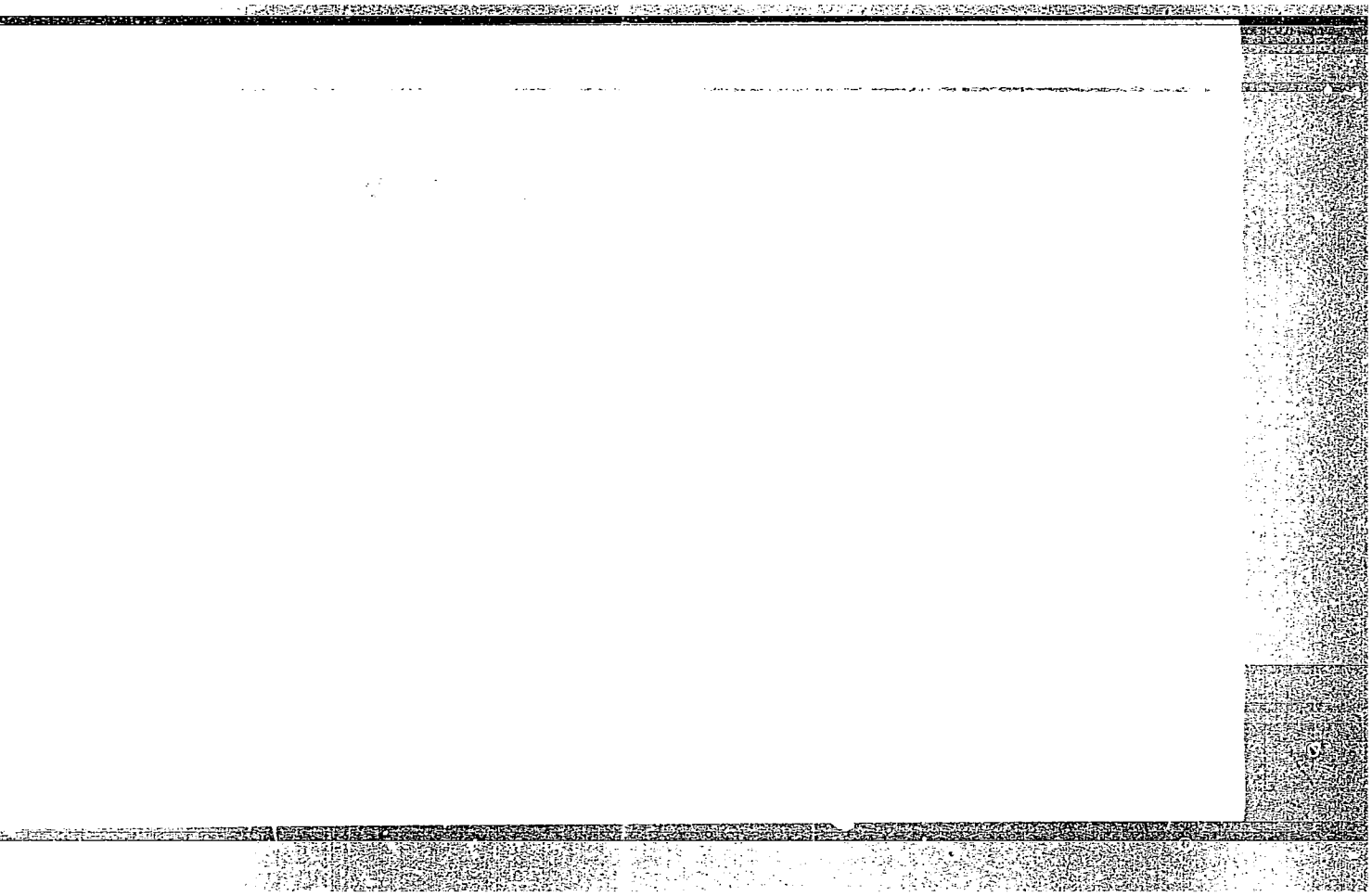
Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

LOYKO, YU.M.

GUBKIN, S.I. [deceased]; LOYKO, Yu.M.

Defining types of deformation in nickel, armco-iron and 45 steel by X-ray structure analysis. Sbor. nauch. trud. Fiz.-tekh. inst. AN BSSR no.3:145-168 '56. (MLRA 10:6)
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (X rays) (Metallography)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620010-0"

SOV/137-57-10-20132

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 244 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gubkin, S.I., Loyko, Yu.M.

TITLE: Determination of Type of Deformation of Nickel, Armco Iron, and Nr 45 Steel by X-ray Powder Analysis (Opredeleniye vida deformatsii nikelya, armkozheleza i stali 45 rentgenostrukturnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Fiz-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1956, Nr 3, pp 145-168

ABSTRACT: The Debye powder method is used to investigate the type of deformation (D) - D with complete hardening (cold), with incomplete hardening (analogous to cold), and with complete softening (hot) - an accordance with temperature and the strain-rate level. Annealed specimens of Ni, Nr 45 steel, and Armco Fe were deformed by upsetting both under static and under dynamic loads at 20-1100°C at 100° intervals. The dynamic tests were made on an impact-testing machine, the static tests on a 50-t press. In order to fix the structure, the specimen was thrown into water by means of a special fixture at the end of the period of deformation. To

Card 1/2

Determination of Type of Deformation (cont.)

differentiate the D with complete and incomplete hardening of Ni, the X-ray is taken in a precision chamber in Cu radiation. Investigation of the form of D of Nr 45 steel below its temperature of phase transformation is done directly with Nr 45 steel, whereas it was done at temperatures >780° with specially alloyed steels having the same C contents as Nr 45 steel, but with the addition of Ni to fix the austenite. The recrystallization temperatures (R) of the austenite in Nr 45 steel experimentally obtained are verified by the curves of true stresses plotted on the basis of indicator diagrams. It is found that as temperature and the degree of D rise, the process of softening becomes more intense. Strain rate is found to affect the form of D only when the rate is changed by several orders of magnitude (in comparisons of static and dynamic tests), and its influence is greater in comparisons of relatively low rates. A reduction in strain rate increases the degree of R and lowers the temperature of onset and completion of R. The presence of multiple phases in an alloy usually results in reducing the temperature of onset of R, or in other words makes for D with incomplete softening. An analogous effect is displayed by an increase in unevenness of D. Therefore, on deformation by impact, which is more uneven than static D, the metal tends more to a D mechanism with incomplete softening. Experimental data are used to make recommendations on procedures for the pressworking of metals.

Card 2/2 L.G.

LOYKO, YU.M.

137-58-5-10040

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 165 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pavlyukevich, Bodzyako, Loyko [Paulyukevich, B.L., Badzyaka. M.N., Loyka, Yu.M.]

TITLE: Metal Structure in Induction Annealing (Struktura metalla pri induktsionnom otzhige) [Struktura metalau pry induktsyynym adpale]

PERIODICAL: Vestsi AN BSSR, Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., 1957, Nr 2, pp 47-57 (In Belorussian, summary in Russian)

ABSTRACT: Experimental data derived in induction annealing of worked metals Armco iron and 1Kh18N9T steel are presented. The nature of the structure (hardened, not fully recrystallized, or fully recrystallized) is determined in accordance with the basic parameters of induction heating (temperature and rate of heating) and the degree of deformation; the temperature zones for incompletely recrystallized structures are plotted. Data on the grain size of the metals investigated are presented relative to temperature, rate of heating, and degree of deformation. Bibliography: 9 references. 1. Metals--Induction heating 2. Metals--Heat treatment 3. Heat--Structural analysis A.B.

Card 1/1

LOYKO, Yu. M., TOFPENETS, R. L.

"Determination of the Type of Deformation in Copper and Aluminum by X-ray Analysis"

Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. IV, Minsk, Ed-vo AN BSSR, 1958, 251p.

LOYKO, Yu. M., BODYAKO, M. N., PAVLYUKEVICH, B. L.

"An Investigation of Changes in Hardness in the High-frequency Induction H **Heating of Deformed Metal."**

"Some Data on the Speed of Recrystallization in Induction Heating."

Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. IV, Minsk, Izd-vo An BSSR, 1958, 204p.

SOV/137-59-3-6297

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pavlyukevich, B. L., Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M.

TITLE: Recrystallization of Cold-worked Metals During Induction Heating (Rekristallizatsiya kholodnodeformirovannykh metallov pri induktsionnom nagreve)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Konferentsii molodykh uchenykh AN BSSR. Minsk, 1958, pp 87-89

ABSTRACT: Metallographic and X-ray methods were employed in studying the kinetics of the processes of recrystallization (R) occurring during induction heating (H) of commercial iron and 1Kh18N9T steel. Specimens were subjected to deformations ranging from 5 to 75% in a press. They were then heated to various temperatures (600-1200°C) in an MGZ-102-type HF induction heater, the rates of H ranging from 50 to 650°/sec. The temperature was determined with the aid of a photoelectric pyrometer, the rate of H by means of oscillograms produced on a loop oscillograph. Rates and temperatures of R were determined as functions of the rate of H and of the degree of the antecedent deformation. The parameters of induction H were

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Recrystallization of Cold-worked Metals During Induction Heating

established which ensure the achievement of a completely recrystallized structure.

T. M.

BODYAKO, M.N.; LOYKO, Yu.M.; PAVLYUKEVICH, B.L.

Recrystallization of induction heated Armco-iron and 1Kh18N9T steel. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.1:74-79 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR, g.Minsk.
(Iron--Metallography) (Steel--Metallography)

Loyko, Yu.M.

SOV/137-59-2-3638

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 192 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Loyko, Yu. M., Tofpenets, R. L.

TITLE: Determination of the Mode of Deformation of Copper and Aluminum by X-ray Diffraction Analysis (Opredeleniye vida deformatsii medi i alyuminiya rentgenostrukturnym metodom)

PERIODICAL; Sb. nauchn. tr. fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1958, Vol 4, pp 152-161

ABSTRACT: The temperature zones of a specific mode of deformation (D) of Cu and Al through different D procedures were determined by X-ray diffraction analysis. The tests were carried out with cylindrical specimens (S) 9 mm in diam and 12 mm in height by the method of upsetting with either impact or static action of the forces. Greater precision was brought into the procedures of the hot deformation of Cu and Al and temperature ranges for various modes of D were established depending upon the degree and rate of D. It is shown that an increase in the temperature and degree of D increases the rate of recrystallization. However, an increase in the rate of D decreases somewhat the degree of recrystallization. Changes in the rate of dynamic testing have little effect on the mode of D. D with either a

Card 1/2

Determination of the Mode of Deformation of Copper and Aluminum (cont.)

complete or an incomplete softening begins only at degrees of D which are specific for a given metal and which, incidentally, decrease with an increase in temperature.

V. N.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-1-1210

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 165 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M., Pavlyukevich, B. L.

TITLE: An Investigation of Variations in Hardness of Strained Metal Occurring During High-frequency Induction Heating (Issledovaniye izmeneniya tverdosti pri nagreve deformirovannogo metalla tokami vysokoy chastoty)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1958, Vol 4, pp 170-180

ABSTRACT: Investigations were carried out in order to determine how temperature, rate of induction heating, and degree of preceding deformation affect the H_B of Armco iron and of 1Kh18N9T steel after annealing. The specimens were cold-worked in a press, the degree of deformation ranging from 5 to 75%; after machining (to a diameter of 22 mm and a length of 10 mm) and heating in a HF unit of the MGZ-102 type to temperatures of 700-1200°C at rates of 50-650°/sec, the specimens were cooled in water. It was established that deformations ranging from 5 to 30% have the greatest effect on the H_B and that the H_B curve exhibits a maximum. As the temperature is increased, the H_B is reduced, and the effect of the degree of deformation is

Card 1/2

An Investigation of Variations in Hardness of Strained Metal (cont.)

diminished. The effect of the heating rate on the H_B value is not appreciable Compared with annealing in a furnace, the induction method produces somewhat higher H_B values.

T F.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-3-6296

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M., Pavlyukevich, B. L.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Recrystallization Rate During Induction Heating (K voprosu o skorosti rekristallizatsii pri induktsionnom nagreve)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp 181-188

ABSTRACT: Recrystallization (R) processes occurring during HF induction heating of cold-worked specimens (S) of type E Armco iron and of steel 1Kh18N9T were investigated experimentally. After annealing, the S's were deformed in a press; although the degree of deformation (D) varied from 5 to 75%, the final dimensions of the S's remained approximately identical (h=10 mm, d=30 mm). The S's were machined to a diameter of 22 mm and were then heated at various rates (50-650°/sec) in a HF induction heater to 700-1200°C. Mean numerical values of R rates (in a completed process) were established for Armco iron and for 1Kh18N9T steel as functions of the degree of preliminary D and the temperature and rate of induction heating. It is demonstrated that at a D of 5% the rate of R in

Card 1/2

On the Problem of the Recrystallization Rate During Induction Heating

Armco iron is virtually independent of the degree of preliminary D. At a D equivalent to 15%, the rate of R is influenced by temperature in the region below the temperature of phase transformations only. In the case of D's of 30-75%, in which almost all R temperatures fall below the temperature of phase transformations of Fe, the rate of R also increases with increasing temperatures. As the temperature of R is increased, its effect on the rate of the R process diminishes. The temperature of the R observed experimentally increases almost linearly as the rate of heating is increased.

V. N.

Loyko, Yu. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4018

Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut

Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 5 (Collected Scientific Papers of the Institute of Engineering Physics, Academy of Sciences Belorusskaya SSR, No. 5) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1959. 235 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,100 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: L. Mariks; Tech. Ed.: I. Volokhanovich; Editorial Board: V.P. Severdenko, Academician, Academy of Sciences BSSR (Chief Ed.), K.V. Gorev, Academician, Academy of Sciences BSSR, M.N. Bodyako, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and P.A. Parkhutik, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and scientific workers.

COVERAGE: This collection of 23 articles covers the following subjects: small draft rolling analysis of wire-drawing, design of drop-forging dies, impact upsetting, examination of the effect of temperature on plastic deformation, sulphidation and carburizing processes, the phenomena of pulse-discharge, etc.

18.8200 4016 2208 1454

30944

S/571/60/000/006/008/011
E091/E435

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M.N., Loyko, Yu.M., Parkhimovich, V.I.

TITLE: Structure and mechanical properties of titanium alloys after induction annealing

SOURCE: Akademiya navuk Belaruskay SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. no.6. Minsk, 1960. 130-149

TEXT: The purpose of the present work was to investigate the possibility of using induction heating for annealing cold-worked titanium alloys, as well as to study the influence of the main parameters of induction heating on recrystallization, on the structural changes and mechanical properties of the alloys investigated. Three types of titanium alloys, ВТ-5 (VT-5), ВТ-3-1 (VT-3-1) and ВТ-1-1 (VT-1-1), were studied. The chemical composition of these is given in Table 1. Prior to deformation, the specimens were annealed for 1 hour at 900°C (alloys VT-5 and VT-3-1) and at 800°C (alloy VT-1-1). They were then deformed to various degrees, ground down to a diameter of 16 mm and subjected to heating by induction at a rate of 25, 50, 150 and 300°C per second at temperatures of 700 to 1200°C. The

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Structure and mechanical ...

temperature was controlled by means of a photoelectric pyrometer designed by the Experimentatnyye masterskiye (Experimental workshops) of the Moskovskiy institut stali im. I.V.Stalina (Moscow Steel Institute imeni I.V.Stalin) and by a thermoelectric pyrometer ТЭП-1 (TEP-1) designed by the Laboratoriya induktsionnogo nagreva (Induction Heating Laboratory) of the Fiziko-tekhnicheskogo institut AN BSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AS Belorussian SSR). The annealed structure was studied by means of metallographic and X-ray analyses; the change in mechanical properties was assessed from the strength and plasticity results obtained during upsetting in the press. It was found that the temperatures of commencement and completion of recrystallization during induction heating are displaced to a higher range. The rise in recrystallization temperature is the greater, the higher the rate of heating. For alloy VT-5, this temperature rise is 150 to 200°C for a heating rate of 25°C/sec and 350to 400°C for a heating rate of 300°C/sec. For the same heating rates the temperature rise for the alloy VT-1-1 and VT-3-1 is 80 to 100°C and 150 to 200°C respectively, and for the alloy VT-3-1 it is 50 to 70°C and

Structure and mechanical ...

150 to 200°C respectively. The higher annealing temperature used in induction heating is compensated for by the high heating rate and by the fact that soaking is not required and that intense grain growth does not occur. As the degree of deformation has little influence on the grain size of induction heated specimens, a more homogeneous structure is obtained throughout the section of the deformed metal. The plasticity and strength are higher in the case of induction annealing; particularly if there is a great increase in the plasticity of the alloy VT-3-1, which is very difficult to deform. The following parameters are recommended for annealing: alloy VT-5 to be heated to 1050 to 1100°C at a rate of 25°C/sec or to 1100 to 1150°C at 50°C/sec; alloy VT-1-1 to be heated to 800°C at 25°C/sec or to 900°C at 150°C/sec; alloy VT-3-1 to be heated to 1100°C at 50°C/sec. There are 12 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Ref.4: Obinata J. Nischimura, J. Inst. of Metals, v.84, 1956.

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30944
S/571/60/000/006/008/011
E091/E435

Table 1.

Alloy	Al	Cr	Mo	Fe	Si	N_2	H_2	C	Type of alloy
VT-5	4.9	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	one-phase
VT-1-1	-	-	-	0.07	0.016	0.017	0.005	0.041	"
VT-3-1	4.2	1.6	1.2	0.20	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	two-phase

S/194/61/000/006/071/077
D201/D302

AUTHOR: Il'minskiy, N.Ya. and Loyter, Ye.G.

TITLE: Junction transistor frequency divider

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1961, 12, abstract 6 K81 (V sb. Poluprovodnik. pribory i ikh primeneniye, no. 5, M., Sov. radio, 1960, 254-263)

TEXT: The principle of operation is considered of a junction transistor HF divider (D) together with the results of experimental analysis of the steady state operation of D with junction transistor П14 (P14) with division factor 5. The operation of D was examined at a frequency of 1 Mc/s in a common emitter circuit. The divider can also work in common base configuration, the circuit has been found to be, however, less stable in operation. D operates also with other than P14 transistors, provided the current gain cut-off frequency is several times higher than the output frequency from the

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S/194/61/000/006/071/077
D201/D302

Junction transistor...

divider. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BODYAKO, M.N.; LOYKO, Yu.M.; PARKHIMOVICH, V.I.

Lack of uniformity in the distribution of deformations in the VT-5 titanium alloy. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.1:28-31 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.P. Severdenko.
(Titanium alloys)

40589

S/137/62/000/008/039/065
A006/A101

18.1285

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M., Parkhimovich, V. I.

TITLE: The structure and the mechanical properties of titanium alloys during induction annealing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 36, abstract 8I222 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR", 1960, no. 6, 130 - 149)

TEXT: The authors studied strength properties of titanium alloys BT-5 (VT-5), BT-3-1 (VT-3-1) and BT-3-1 (VT-3-1) after induction heating of cold-deformed specimens at various heating rates ranging from 25 to 300 degree/sec., and heating temperatures from 700 - 1,200°C. During induction heating the temperatures of beginning and completed recrystallization are shifted to the side of higher temperatures to a degree corresponding to the heating rate. The metallographical investigation has shown that the magnitude of grains depends little on the deformation degree, but depends considerably upon the annealing temperature. At higher heating rates, however, a strong increase of the grain size does not take plaoe. As a result of induction heating ductility and strength increase

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/008/039/065
A006/A101

The structure and the mechanical properties of...

particularly sharply (by about twice) for alloy VT-3-1. Optimum conditions of induction annealing are proposed for various alloys.

M. Krivoglaz

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 09143-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AR6027449 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/004/B029/B029

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Loyko, Yu. M.; Parkhimovich, V. I. 35

TITLE: Ausforming 45 steel in combination with impact deformation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 4B198

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 95-98

TOPIC TAGS: metal ausforming, martensite, metal deformation, yield stress

ABSTRACT: Development of recrystallization in the deformation process during ausforming of steel was minimized by using special equipment for impact upsetting with subsequent rapid cooling in water. The authors studied the effect which temperature and degree of deformation have on the size of martensite needles, residual stresses of the first and second order, block size, yield stress, breaking stress and hardness of 45 steel after ausforming and ordinary hardening, as well as after protracted tempering at 300°C. Comparative results are given for ordinary hardening and ausforming at temperatures of 800 and 1000°C and also after subsequent annealing at 300°C. 2 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

UDC: 621.785

Card 1/1 nst

ACC NR: AR6027512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/004/I068/I068

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Loyko, Yu. M.; Parkhimovich, V. I.

TITLE: High temperature thermomechanical treatment of 45 steel by impact deformation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I459

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk. Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 95-98

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical property, metal deformation, martensite steel / 45 steel

TRANSLATION: The effect of temperature and degree of deformation on the martensitic needle size, block dimensions, σ_s, σ_b and H_V of 45 steel was studied after high temperature thermomechanical treatment and normal quenching, and after additional tempering at 300°C. Deformation was carried out at rates of 300-600 sec^{-1} in varying amounts (0-100%) for deformation temperatures ranging from A_c to 1000°C. Both high temperature thermomechanical treatment and tempering produced finer needles of martensite than did quenching. First order residual stresses were greater after high temperature thermomechanical treatment than after quenching. Second order stresses after high temperature thermomechanical treatment and quenching were identical. After high temperature thermomechanical treatment and subsequent tempering at 300°C, the values of σ_s

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ACC NR: AR6027512

were higher than after normal heat treatment; σ_b only was slightly higher after high temperature thermomechanical treatment, than after ordinary quenching. Thermomechanically processed samples had higher values of H_V, than for those ordinarily quenched.

The following high temperature thermomechanical treatment cycle was recommended for impact deformation of 45 steel: temperature of deformation--800-900°C, degree of deformation--60-100%. V. Olenicheva.

SUB CODE: 11,13

Card 2/2

KHEVELEV, E.M.; KRIVTSOV, K.S., kand. arkhitektury, nauchnyy red. Prinimali uchastiye: BOGDANOV, I.M., inzh.; LOYKONEN, V.F., inzh.; VOLPYAN, B.L., inzh.; DAVIDOVICH, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DENISOV, Yu.M., red.; ROZOV, L.K., tekhn. red.

[Design of city garages] Proektirovanie gorodskikh garazhei. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 183 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Garages)

LEVINA, R.Ya.; LOYM, N.M.; GEMBITSKIY, P.A.

p-Cyclopropylbenzaldehyde. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:2074-2075 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Benzaldehyde) (Cyclopropyl group)

LEVINA, E.N.; LOYT, A.O.

Comparative toxicity of cobalt oxides. Gig. i san. 26 no.10:27-31 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zavolevaniy, Leningrad.
(COBALT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LEVINA, E.N.; LOYT, A.O.

Effect of cobalt oxides on the amount of reducing substances in the blood and glycogen in the liver of rats. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.2:131-134 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy, Leningrad.
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM) (COBALT OXIDES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; GADASKINA, I.D., prof.; GOLUBEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.; ZIL'BER, Yu.D., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk; LOYT, A.O.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biol. nauk; LYKHINA, Ye.T., kand. biol. nauk; MINKINA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; RUSIN, V.Ya., kand. med. nauk; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SPERANSKIY, S.V., TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dots.; FILOV, V.A., kand. biol. nauk; TSIRK, K.G., kand. med. nauk; CHEKUNOVA. M.P., kand. med. nauk; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; LAZAREV, N.V., zasl.deyat.nauki,prof., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; BASINA, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Toxic industrial substances; handbook for chemists, engineers and physicians] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti; spravochnik dlia khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachei. Izd.4., perer.i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Pt.2.[Inorganic and metalloorganic compounds] Neorganicheskie i elementorganicheskie soedineniia. 1963. 619 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ALEKSANDROV, A.I., doktor med.nauk; AKMAROVICH, G.M., kand.med.nauk; LEBEDEVA, Z.P., kand.med.nauk; LOYT, R.L., kand.med.nauk

Effect of excessively intense noise from jet engines on the organ of hearing. Vest. otorin. 25 no.5:15-21 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:4)

MAYZEL', S. Ya.; LOYTER, E.E.

Wide-range voltage control on electric transmission lines. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.1:54-58 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electric power distribution)
(Voltage regulators)

LOYTER, E.E.

Using electron tube in measuring high voltages. Izm.tekh. no.1:46 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electron-tube voltmeter)

IGNAT'YEVA, A. M.; LOYTER, E. E.

Minimum calculated cost of electric power transmission lines with different carrying capacity and length. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. energ. no.2:11-18 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric lines—Overhead)
(Electric power distribution)

LOYTER, E. E.

Choice of an efficient system for carrying the flow between power plants in the prospective development of a consolidated electric utility system. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. energ. no.2:19-27 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric power distribution)
(Interconnected electric utility systems)

LOYTER, E.E.

Optimal structure of the intersystem flow in the realization of the load effect. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.tekh.i khim.nauk no.1:89-96 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

GALUZO, K.P.; LOYTER, E.E.

Efficient individual capacity of the block units of the Kazakhstan Electric Power Station taking into account the dynamics of its construction. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. tekh. i khim. nauk no.2:90-100 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LOYTER, M.N.

ALAMPIYEV, P.M., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, dotsent; GRIGOR'YEV, A.L., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; ZHMUYDA, V.B., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, dotsent; LOYTER, M.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYALIKOV, N.I., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, dotsent; NIKITIN, N.P., professor; TUTYKHIN, B.A., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, dotsent; CHERDANTSEV, Gleb Nikanorovich, doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, professor; DZHAVAKHISHVILI, A.A., professor; GVELESIYANI, G.G., dotsent; GALKIN, P.D., redaktor; RODIONOVA, F.A., redaktor; SAKHAROVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Economic geography of the U.S.S.R.; Soviet Socialist republics; Ukrainian, Moldavian, White Russian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Karelo-Finnish, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Kazakh, Uzbek, Kirghiz, Tajik, turkmen] Ekonomicheskaia geografiia SSSR; Sovetskie sotsialisticheskie Respubliki: Ukrainskaia, Moldavskaia, Belorusskaia, Litovskaia, Latviiskaia, Estonskaia, Karelo-Finskaia, Gruzinskaia, Azerbaidzhanskaia, Armianskaia, Kazakhskaia, Uzbekskaia, Kirgizskaia, Tadzhikskaia, Turkmenskaia. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954. 426 p. [Microfilm]

(Geography, Economic) (MLRA 8:1)

LOYTER, M.N.

DANILOVA, G.V.; LOYTER, M.N.; ALEKSEYEV, N.A.; KOVALEV, I.I.; DANILOV, A.Ye.; SHENDRIKOV, G.I., [illegible] glavnogo metodista; ORLOVA, V.P., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

["Water resources management and rural hydroelectric power stations" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Vodnoe khoziaistvo i sel'skie gidroelektrostantsii"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 21 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'ona (for Danilova)
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)
(Water supply, Rural)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

LOYTER, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of determining the economic effectiveness of capital investments and a new technique in land reclamation. Gidr.i mel. 13 no.7:3-15 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii im. A.N.Kostyakova.
(Reclamation of land--Economic aspects)

Loyter, Ye. G.

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Poluprovodnikovyye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statey, vyp. 5 (Semiconductor Devices and Their Application; Collection of Articles, No. 5) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio," 1960. 270 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed. (Title page): Ya. A. Fedotov; Ed. (Inside book): L. M. Volkova; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Sveshnikov; Editorial Board: Ya. A. Fedotov (Resp. Ed.), N. A. Barkanov, L. G. Bergel'son, A. M. Broyde, Ye. I. Gal'perin (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Yu. A. Kamenetskiy, Yu. I. Konev, A. V. Krasilov, A. A. Kulikovskiy, I. F. Nikolayevskiy, and I. P. Stepanenko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists working in the field of semiconductor devices.

COVERAGE: The articles discuss basic transistor parameters, methods of measuring them, and some problems in the use of transistor circuit diagrams. Two of the articles describe the use of semiconductor diodes for parametric amplification. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany 11 of the 12 articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

LOYTSKER, B.R.; MIRONOV, A.P.

Methods for testing dynamometric elements and strain gauges. Priborostroenie no.8:8-9 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Dynamometer--Testing) (Strain gauges--Testing)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, I.L. (Leningrad)

Theoretical calculation of geometrical parameters of cascades of profiles used in reversible turbogenerator units. Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr. no.4:165-168 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, I. L., inzh.

Gate mechanism of a Francis-type hydraulic turbine generator unit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.5:86-92 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina. Predstavlena kafedroy gidravlicheskikh mashin.

ZVEZDKIN, V.I., inzh.; IZRAYELIT, G.B., inzh.; LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.B., inzh.

Determination of the permissible degree of moistening of transformer insulation. Elek.sta. 33 no.1:51-54 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric transformers--Windings)

1. ZVEZDKIN, V. N., ENG., LOYTSYANSKAYA, M. G., ENG.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Insulators and Insulation

7. Frost resistance of sealing material. Elek. sta. 23, no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

IZRAYELIT, G.B., inzhener; LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.G.; KHOMYAKOV, M.V., inzhener; BARKAN, M.A., inzhener; KARAMZIN, A.P., inzhener; LYSAKOVSKIY, G.I., inzhener; VOLODIN, M.N., inzhener.

Testing the insulation of concrete reactors. Elek.sta. 25 no.10:41-47 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Mosenergo (for Khomyakov). 2. Gorenergo (for Barkan). 3. Sverdlovenergo (for Karamzin). 4. Donbassenergo (for Lysakovskiy). 5. Chelyabenergo (for Volodin).
(Electric insulators and insulation)

Loyt syanskaya, M. G.

ZVEZDKIN, V.V., inzh.; LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.G., inzh.

Defects of bituminous compositions for high-voltage bushings.
Elek.sta.29 no.3:62-64 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

ZVEZDKIN, V.I., inzh.; IZRAYELIT, G.B., inzh.; LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.G., inzh.; NADEL'SON, R.G., inzh.

Effect of the dielectric properties of transformer oil on the strength of electric insulation of transformers. Elek.sta. 31 no.4:60-64 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric transformers) (Insulating oils)

86622

S/104/60/000/004/001/001
E194/E484

9.2120

AUTHORS: Zvezdkin, V.I., Engineer, Izrayelit, G.B., Engineer, Loytsyanskaya, M.G., Engineer and Nadel'son, R.G., Engineer

TITLE: The Influence of the Dielectric Properties of Transformer Oil on the Electric Strength of Transformer Insulation

PERIODICAL: Elektricheskiye Stantsii, 1960, No.4, pp.60-64

TEXT: Study of the insulation of transformers in service shows that the insulating properties often deteriorate quite quickly, although the electric strength remains high the power factor increases and the insulation resistance diminishes. As this has been due to impaired characteristics of the oil, thermo-syphon filters have been fitted to many transformers or the oil has been changed. However, these are both temporary or inadequate solutions and it was decided to study whether it was safe to leave transformers in service with oil of poor dielectric properties. Increase in the dielectric loss angle of transformer insulation caused by deterioration in the electrical properties of the oil causes additional heating of the insulation which could lead to

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The Influence of the Dielectric Properties of Transformer Oil on the Electric Strength of Transformer Insulation

breakdown. Normally dielectric losses in transformers are so small that they may be neglected in comparison with the iron and copper losses; however, these dielectric losses increase considerably as the power factor of the oil deteriorates in service. Calculations were made for a transformer of 100 MVA, 220/110/10 kV which showed that with new oil the losses of the solid dielectric were 5.22 kW and of the oil 0.763 kW, whilst with oil of tan δ = 93% the losses of the solid insulation were 10.6 kW and of the oil 54 kW. It is considered that losses of this magnitude are not dangerous in a transformer of this size particularly as most of them occur within the oil where heat transfer conditions are good. Deterioration of the electrical properties of the oil has no influence on the short term electric strength. However, impairment of the electrical properties of the oil is accompanied by increase in the permittivity and calculations are made on the assumption that the permittivity of the oil rises from 2.1 to 4.5 at 60°C. It is shown that whereas the voltage gradient in the oil

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E194/E484

The Influence of the Dielectric Properties of Transformer Oil on the Electric Strength of Transformer Insulation

then diminishes from 38 to 35 kV/cm the gradient in the bakelite rises from 16.1 to 31.4 kV/cm. However, this is not considered to be dangerous. The increased stress in paper board is less because it is more highly impregnated with oil. Thus, the calculations reveal no special risk in allowing transformers with oil of high power factor or low resistivity to continue in service. Tests were made on various transformers filled alternatively with fresh and deteriorated oil, large power transformers could not be used for these tests but instrument transformers and a smaller power transformer were used. The values of breakdown voltage were determined for the case of thermal breakdown with the transformer insulation at a temperature not below 95°C. The temperature was maintained by the use of a special heated chamber. At 20°C, the properties of the used oil were $\tan \delta = 7\%$, resistivity 4.55×10^{11} ohm cm and at 80°C $\tan \delta = 90\%$, resistivity 3.2×10^{10} ohm cm, the corresponding values for fresh oil were: at 20°C, $\tan \delta = 0.1\%$, resistivity = 3.2×10^{14} ohm cm

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and at 80°C, tan δ = 0.5%, resistivity = 1.88×10^{13} ohm cm. The tests on the two types of instruments, transformer and the power transformer, are described and tests results are plotted in Fig.2, 3, 4 and 5. It is concluded that in each case, the minimum value of voltage at which thermal breakdown would commence with fresh and used oil is either the same or so little different as not to matter. Where there is a difference, the insulation temperature is in fact much higher than would be observed in service. It is concluded that power transformers in service have sufficient reserve of insulation strength for there to be no special risk in continuing to use oil of impaired properties. The above calculated and experimental data are confirmed by reliable service experience of a number of large transformers, details of which are given. Table 2 gives properties of the oil in a number of German transformers both initially and after six years operation before major overhaul. During this service period the dielectric properties of the winding insulation had deteriorated by

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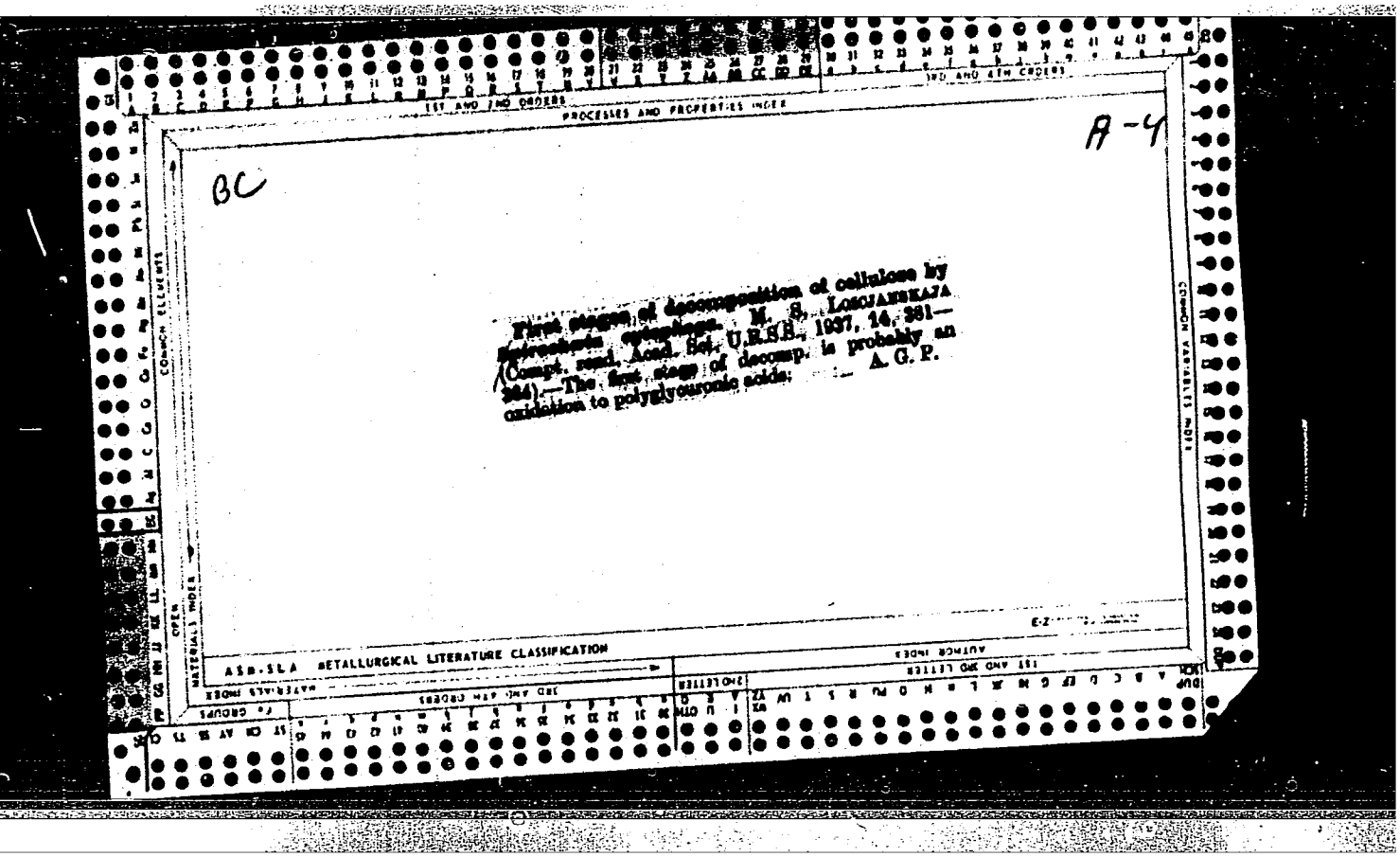
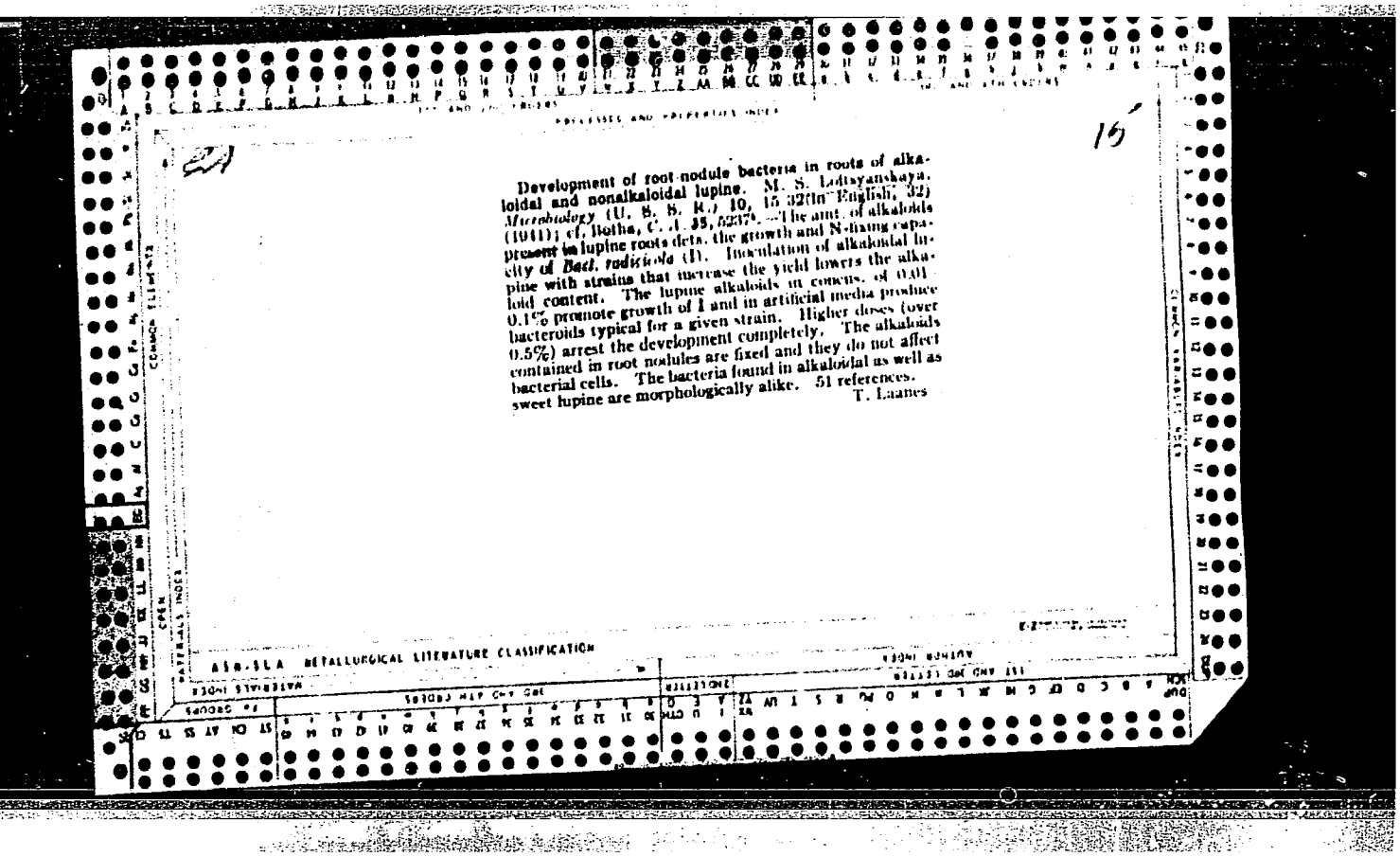
a factor of 5 to 8 as compared with the initial values. The power system still has in service 7 large transformers in which the power factor of the oil is greatly in excess of the standard value. It is concluded that it is permissible to leave large transformers in service if the oil has high power factor or low resistivity, but is not wet, until the next major overhaul. However, this is no justification either for not replacing such deteriorated oil in transformers after overhaul or in relaxing the requirements on the oil refineries. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

Card 5/5

ZVEZDKIN, V.N., inzh.; IZRAYELIT, G.B., inzh.; LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.G., inzh.

Permissible moisture level of electric transformer insulation.
Elek. sta. 33 no.10:60-62 O '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric transformers)





Development of root-nodule bacteria in roots of alkaloidal and nonalkaloidal lupine. M. S. Lotsyanskaya. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 15-32(In English, 32) (1941); cf. Botha, C. A. 35, 5237⁹. —The amt. of alkaloids present in lupine roots deta. the growth and N-fixing capacity of *Bact. radicicola* (I). Inoculation of alkaloidal lupine with strains that increase the yield lowers the alkaloid content. The lupine alkaloids in concns. of 0.01-0.1% promote growth of I and in artificial media produce bacteroids typical for a given strain. Higher doses (over 0.5%) arrest the development completely. The alkaloids contained in root nodules are fixed and they do not affect bacterial cells. The bacteria found in alkaloidal as well as sweet lupine are morphologically alike. 51 references.

T. Laanes

A10-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LOYTSYAANSKAYA, M. S.

Bacteriology - Cultures and Culture Media

Yeast water as a nutritive medium for Acetobacter melanogenum. Trudy. Len. ob-va est. 69, No. 3, 1949.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.

USSR.

Influence of glucose on the production of acetic acid by acetic acid-forming bacteria. M. S. Loltsyanskaya and D. B. Gurfel. *Trudy Leningrad. Obshchestva Estestvoispytatelei* 70, No. 3, 134–9(1950).—*Bacterium schuezenbachii* grow more luxuriantly in the presence of HOAc and glucose or EtOH and glucose. In making HOAc from EtOH, small addns. of glucose will increase the growth of the bacteria, but larger amts. are to be avoided since the resultant growth consumes part of the HOAc formed. John Howe Scott

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.;MOVCHAN, N.A.

Relation between Acetobacter and Anguillala aceti. Mikrobiologiia, Moskva 21 no. 3:330-335 May-June 1952. (CIML 22:3)

1. Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov.

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.

New species of Acetobacter. Mikrobiologiia. Moskva 22 no.3:263-266 May-June 1953. Mikrobiologiia. Moskva 22 no.3:263-266 May-June 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov.

Variability of acetic acid bacteria [illegible]
(A. A. Zhdanov State [illegible]
22 51 [illegible]
Acetobacter [illegible]
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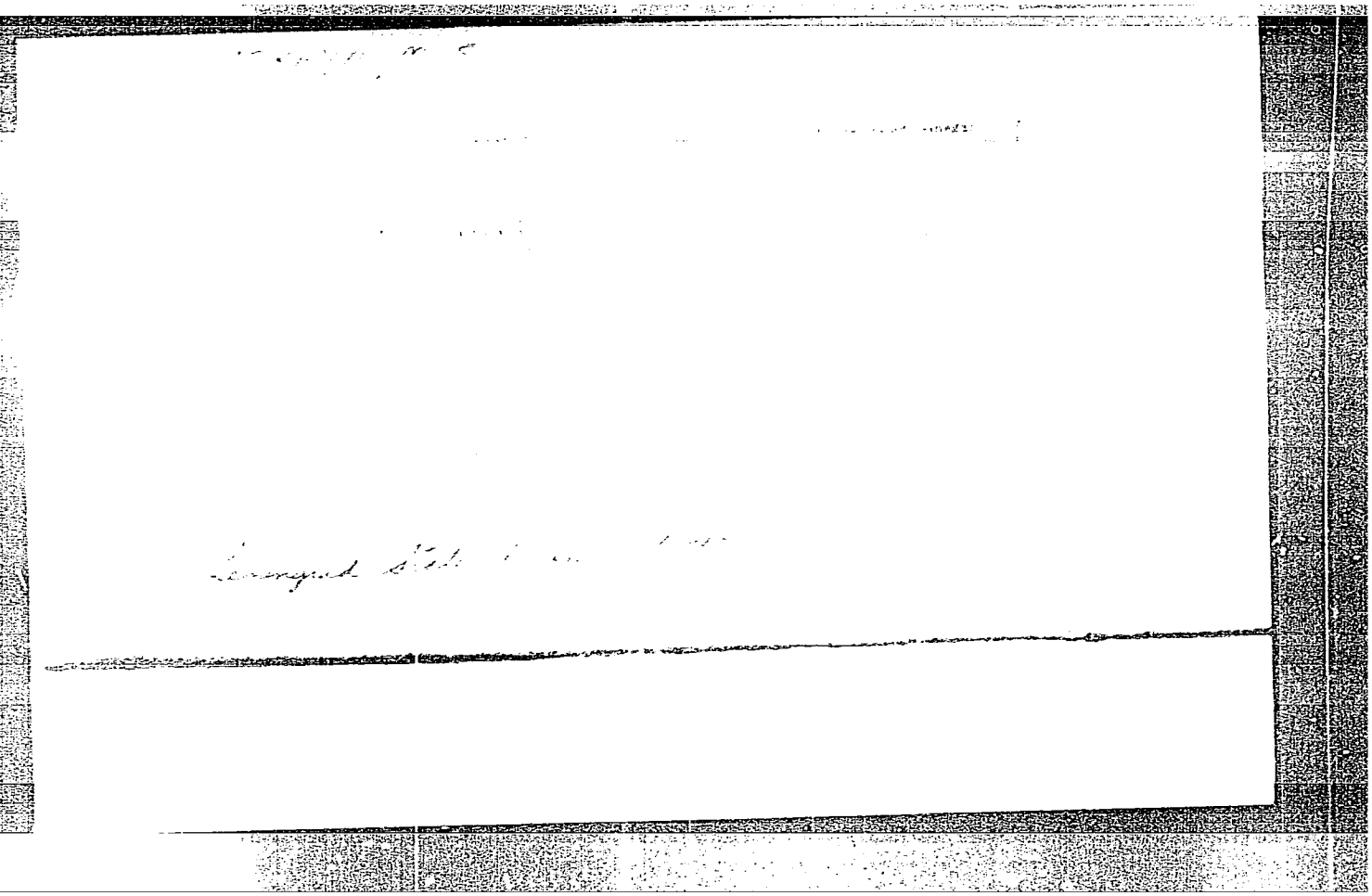
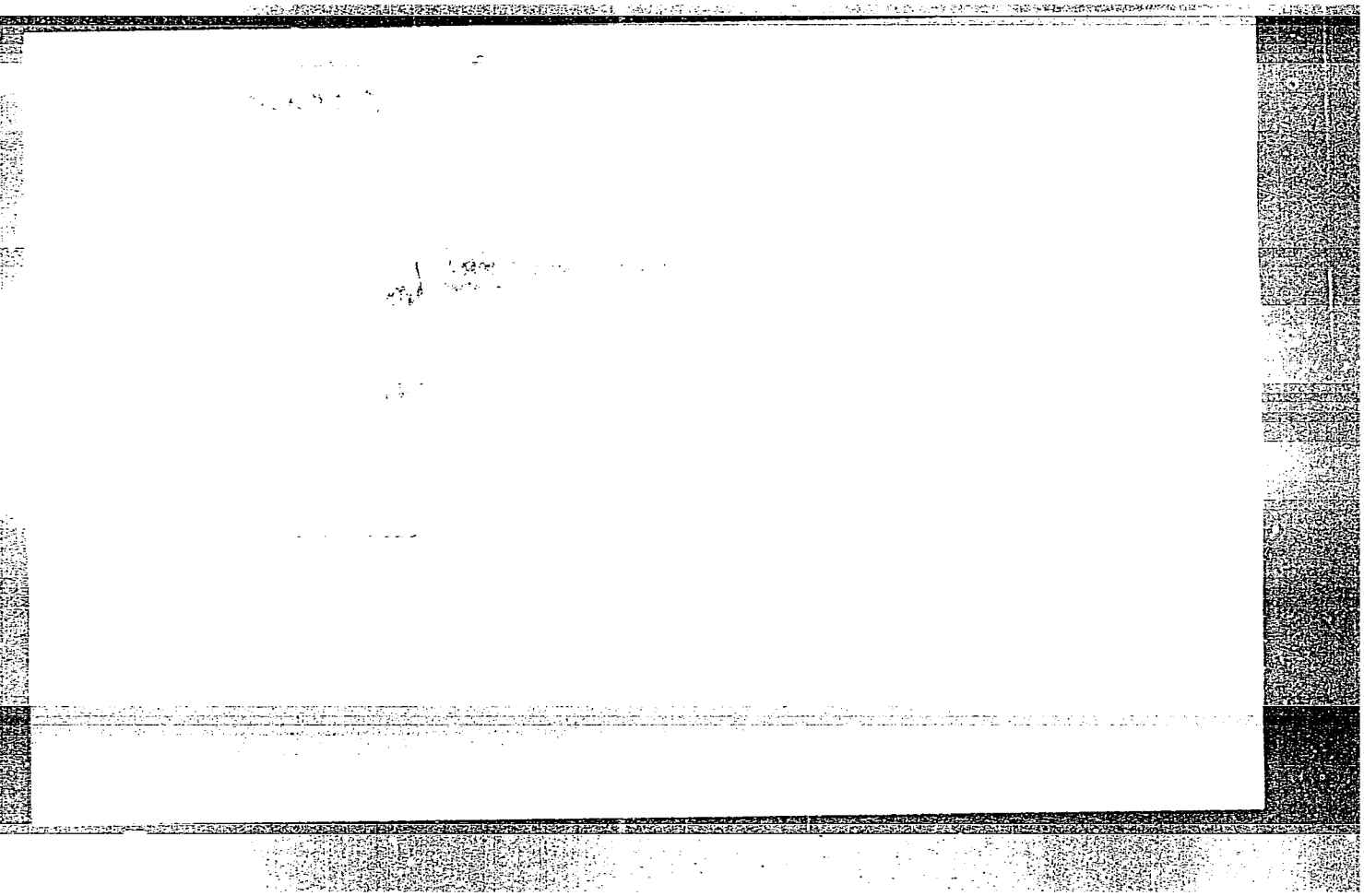
RAZUMOVSKAYA, Z.G., professor, redaktor; LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.; CHIZHIK, G.Ya.; MITYUSHOVA, N.M.; MEL'NIKOVA, G.G., redaktor; IVANOV, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Manual on laboratory work on microbiology] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym zaniatiiam po mikrobiologii. [Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningradskogo universiteta, 1955. 68 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Microbiological laboratories)





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RAZUMOVSKAYA, Z.G.; LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.

Research on the physiology of Acetobacter. Mikrobiologiia 25 no.6: 727-741 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(ACETOBACTER
physiol. & metab., review)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.

Bacteria used in the rapid manufacture of vinegar; survey of literature. (MLRA 10:3)
Uch.zap.Len.un. no.216:67-79 '56.
(ACETOBACTER) (VINEGAR)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.; BOCHAROVA, N.N.

Effect of the pH value on the multiplication and alcohol oxidation of Bacterium Schuzenbachii. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.216:80-88 '56. (MLRA 10:3)

(HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION) (ACETOBACTER)
(ALCOHOL)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.; TROSHANOV, E.P.

Utilization of lactic acid by acetic acid bacteria. Uch.zap.Len. un. no.216:89-97 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(ACETOBACTER) (LACTIC ACID)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.; SHCHELKUNOVA, S.A.

Effect of phosphorus on the multiplication and oxidizing activity of Badcerium Schuzenbachii in alcohol and glucose oxidation. Uch. zap.Len.un. no.216:98-103 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(ACETOBACTER) (PHOSPHORUS) (OXIDATION)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.

Significance of carbon dioxide for the acetic acid bacteria [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.9:73-82 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Acetobacter)
(Carbon dioxide)

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.

AUTHOR: Alferov, V. V. SOV/30-59-2-48/60

TITLE: Continuous Fermentation and Breeding of Microorganisms (Nepreryvnoye brozheniye i vyrashchivaniye mikroorganizmov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 106-108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) convened a conference from October 13 to 15, 1958 which dealt with the investigation of some working results in this field as well as with the discussion of a further intensification of the productions basing on the activity of microorganisms. The conference was attended by more than 200 representatives of academic and scientific branch research institutes, enterprises, sovnarkhozes, universities, as well as foreign scientists. The following lectures were heard:
N. D. Iyerusalimskiy spoke of the theoretical foundation of the method of continuous microbe breeding and its prospects of application in the microbiological industry.
Ye. A. Plevako, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Bread-Production Industry) dealt with the problem of the breeding of yeast in solutions containing molasses.
P. N. Fisher, K. P. Andreyev, V. A. Utenkova, M. Ye. Kalyushnyy and A. P. Kryuchkova, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Industry of Hydrolysis and Sulfite Spirits) evaluated the theoretical and practical work in the field of continuous fermentation of wood hydrolysates and sulfite liquor as well as their utilization for obtaining fodder yeast.
V. L. Morozova, Krasnoyarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (Krasnoyarsk Hydrolysis Plant) said that the introduction and completion of the continuous process of yeast breeding made it possible to increase the output of yeast factories by ten times.
V. L. Yaroveska, A. L. Malchenko, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Spirit, Liqueur and Brandy Industry), V. M. Bakhmanovich, Dokshukinskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (Dokshukinskaya Scientific Research Laboratory) reported on the experiment of applying the method of continuous fermentation

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